

Ozal Putting Emphasis On Turkey's Economy, Boosting Middle Class

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The economist who is expected to head the first civilian government of Turkey in more than three years says he will seek to give new momentum to the nation's stagnant economy, with emphasis on aiding middle-income groups.

The economist, Turgut Ozal, leader of the conservative Motherland Party, which won a majority in parliament in general elections Sunday, expressed confidence Thursday that his government would be able to work with the military leadership and particularly the president, General Kenan Evren.

He also indicated he planned a more assertive foreign policy, based on Turkey's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the nation's location as a neighbor of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ozal discussed his plans in an interview in his apartment here, where he has received a continual flow of visitors since his victory. Appearing confident but fatigued, he sat amid gladioli and chrysanthemums from well-wishers.

Describing Turkey's relations with the United States as "generally good," Mr. Ozal said he would like to see an improvement in relations with the U.S. Congress.



"where different ethnic groups have an influence," apparently an allusion to some members of Congress who, he feels, are more sympathetic to the needs of Greece than those of Turkey.

As for disputes with Greece over the Aegean and Cyprus, where Turkish troops continue to be based, he said: "We are realists. We believe it's best to start by increasing economic cooperation with Greece, because other problems are so difficult and will take time."

The main aim of his government, he said, would be to strengthen "the middle pillar," or the middle class.

Another priority, he said, would be to cut down bureaucracy. He said he planned to halve the number of ministries.

Stressing economic initiatives in his interview, Mr. Ozal made it clear he intended to move Turkey from a protectionist model to a free-market economy.

Asked how long he thought martial law would be necessary, Mr. Ozal said he had no information but that he thought it was "a temporary situation."

Commenting on the press restrictions under martial law, he said: "Generally, I believe in a free press, but we have seen extreme cases in the past. The press should be responsible, especially for the

next five years," a reference to the new parliament's term.

He favors allowing other parties to take part in municipal elections next year and says he believes the military would not oppose the move. In the parliamentary elections, the military regime permitted three parties to take part.

Asked whether there should be a general amnesty for political prisoners, he said he was not in favor of one "unless they are reformed."

"Then," he said, "we should hug them."

Martial Law Extended

Turkish newspapers reported Friday that the ruling National Security Council extended martial law throughout the country another four months, according to The Associated Press.

Mr. Aquino's death, rained down

on the cortège from buildings in the business district, and Aquino supporters there held a 15-minute silent prayer for Mr. Galman.

On Thursday, Agapito Aquino, Mr. Aquino's brother, visited the funeral parlor where Mr. Galman's body lay to offer condolences to his mother, Saturima Galman, 53.

Marchers on Friday wore yellow T-shirts or headbands commemorating Mr. Aquino. One carried a sign saying, "Rolando Galman: you even went first," referring to the belief that Mr. Galman may have been shot before Mr. Aquino.

Later, about 5,000 lawyers, doctors and other professionals marched through the Makati business district in a separate anti-government demonstration, and about 150 students gathered across the street from the U.S. Embassy to denounce the invasion of Grenada and U.S. support for President Ferdinand E. Marcos. All the demonstrations were peaceful.

The turnout of Aquino supporters along the route of Rolando Galman's funeral procession symbolized the incredulity with which much of the public has greeted the Marcos government's version of the events of Aug. 21. On that day, Mr. Aquino returned to Manila from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States, and both he and Mr. Galman were shot to death at Manila airport.

The government has alleged that Mr. Galman shot Mr. Aquino as he was being escorted from his plane. But many Filipinos suspect the military of involvement and view Mr. Galman as a scapegoat.

Yellow confetti, a feature of anti-government rallies in Makati since

head as they chanted anti-American slogans and sang Philippine nationalist songs. A number of banners denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The demonstrations came a day

after President Marcos publicly blamed the country's businessmen for the country's current economic crisis and dismissed their calls for political changes to promote business confidence.

Victor Barrios, the chairman of

the Philippine Business Conference

that presented the complaints to

Mr. Marcos, said Friday that he

was surprised at the vehemence of

his reaction. Mr. Barrios said the

businessmen would respond by set-

ting up two committees to work on

attracting foreign exchange and

combating what Mr. Marcos called

"economic sabotage" by business-

men.

In a separate statement, the pres-

ident of the American Chamber of

Commerce, Lewis Burridge, said a

group of U.S. businessmen told

Mr. Marcos Wednesday that their

major concern was the lack of an

ideal presidential successor.

Mr. Marcos, meanwhile, an-

nounced the implementation of a

program designed to cut back

sharply on government spending.

His wife, Imelda, the minister of

human settlements and governor of

Metropolitan Manila, said she was

cancelling next year's Manila Inter-

national Film Festival, scheduled

for January, in keeping with the

measures.

Later in the afternoon, about 150

people gathered across from the

U.S. Embassy and burned a

large paper replica of an eagle's

Dutch Look for Own Solution in Dispute on Missile Deployment

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — In the Netherlands, unlike West Germany and Britain, the arrival of new American nuclear weapons is not imminent but scheduled for late 1986. Nevertheless, the government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has begun to suffer painful deadline pressures.

After years of hesitation and postponements by previous governments and Mr. Lubbers himself, it is now clear that a final decision for or against the missiles has to be made before spring. Construction at Woensdrecht near the Belgian border, the single site for the 48 cruise missiles earmarked for the Netherlands, is to begin next summer, and contracts with the construction firms must be signed.

Parliament will have to be asked to vote on the government's recommendations, and it is closely divided. Supporters of deployment have

been making slow gains only recently. The issue is dividing the nation and, together with runaway unemployment, is the most explosive issue for the government.

The Dutch have a tradition of searching for specifically Dutch solutions to difficult problems in long and painstaking discussions. On the missile issue, they are the most reluctant and least committed of the five European countries where deployment is scheduled.

Originally, they accepted, in principle, the 1979 North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision to deploy 572 new missiles at the end of this year if Soviet-U.S. arms talks in Geneva failed to produce satisfactory results. Then, faced with popular opposition and a split over the issue within Mr. Lubbers's party, the Christian Democratic Appeal, successive governments moved away from the commitment and postponed final decisions several times.

Mr. Lubbers is under pressure from the Liberals, his coalition

partners to the right, to make an unequivocal statement in favor of deployment. Ed Nijhuis, the Liberal leader, has warned that he would break up the coalition if the Christian Democrats turned against deployment or kept procrastinating.

On Mr. Lubbers's left, the opposition Labor Party, the country's largest single party in parliament since September's election, is opposing deployment of the missiles outright. So are the labor unions. Mr. Lubbers needs the cooperation of Labor and the unions for the implementation of his stringent anti-inflationary economic policies and, perhaps, for a future coalition in case of a defection by the Liberals.

The Dutch anti-nuclear movement is led by the Interchurch Peace Council, which was founded more than 15 years ago by members of the country's Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. It has hundreds of local organizations

and reaches into all sections of the population.

When half a million people massed in The Hague last Saturday to protest the nuclear arms race, the queen's sister, Princess Irene, was there to address the crowd.

The debate is complicated by the imminent publication of a government white paper on military policy and strategic requirements issued over every 10 years. Publication was due this fall but has been put off, because of the controversy over the cruise missiles, until January or February.

The main issue in this basic review is the Netherlands' "nuclear role" within NATO, as officials here call it, referring to the fact that the United States and the Dutch Army have joint control, under a dual-key system, of six types of nuclear weapons: Nike Hercules surface-to-air missiles, Lance surface-to-surface missiles, Orion anti-submarine naval aircraft with nuclear depth charges, F-16 fighter bombers with nuclear as well as conventional capacity, demolition mines, and short-range nuclear artillery.

The vehicles of these weapons are controlled by the Dutch and the

United States. The U.S. Embassy

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But future policy on this question cannot be decided without having also made a basic decision on whether the Netherlands will be stationing the new cruise missiles. In practice, this means that the government must make its decision on cruise before publication of the white paper in January or February.

Mr. Lubbers spoke briefly with reporters after a two-hour working meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. Earlier in the week he visited Paris, the Hague, Brussels, Rome and Bonn.

Asked whether he had achieved consensus on his still undisclosed proposals to improve East-West relations, he replied: "Consensus in general terms, yes. Whether there is consensus in matters of detail, you will have to time in Sunday." Mr. Trudeau, who was returning Friday to Ottawa, has scheduled a speech for Sunday in which he is expected to detail his proposals.

Leftists in Peru Stage Pre-Vote Attacks

By Lima (AP) — Leftist guerrillas, apparently trying to disrupt municipal elections set for Sunday, set off a dozen bombs that briefly blacked out three Lima suburbs but caused no serious injuries, police said Friday.

Members of Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla group, also bombed the residence of the Honduran ambassador Thursday, and stole guns and ammunition from a police arms supplier, according to police. The Honduran ambassador was not home when the bomb exploded. Civil Guards exchanged shots with guerrillas near one of two power stations where bombs exploded Thursday night. The guards also arrested five men with explosives near Lima's main utility plant, the police said.

In Cuzco, 725 miles (1,167 kilometers) southeast of Lima, guerrillas seized a radio station Thursday and broadcast a warning to citizens not to vote. In Ayacucho, 350 miles southeast of Lima, about two of every three businesses closed Friday, apparently heeding a guerrilla demand for a three-day general strike.

Trudeau Reports Progress in Talks

By London (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said Friday at the end of a six-nation European tour that he felt he had found a "consensus in general terms" for his proposals to ease East-West tensions.

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For the Record

By Vancaster, Prime Minister Walter Lini and his ruling Vancaster party were returned to power in the first election since independence, official figures showed Friday. The results of the vote on the 80 islands of the Pacific archipelago gave Vancaster 24 seats and the Union of Moderates Party 15. (UPI)

Ninety-one Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union in October, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Friday. During the first 10 months of this year, 1,166 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union, compared with 2,700 last year. (AP)

Correction

An Associated Press story that appeared in Friday's International Herald Tribune erroneously reported the details of an agreement between the Men's International Professional Tennis Council and Lanner Hunt's World Championship Tennis. The two groups will stage one circuit in 1985 and WCT will run four "super series" tournaments, two in 1985 and one each in 1986 and 1987.

Nigeria's President Proposes Angola Peacekeeping Force

By Lagos (AP) — President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria said Friday that his government would propose to the United Nations a peacekeeping force to maintain peace in Angola.

"We know that efforts have been made for bilateral talks between the United States and Angola," he said. "If there is anything we can do to bring understanding between Angola and the United States on this issue, we would be happy to do so."

His proposal that the Cuban troops in Angola be replaced with a multinational force follows several months of delay on the question of Namibia's independence. The talks have bogged down over the U.S. and South African demands concerning the troops.

The Western countries really do know what to do," he said. "It's a question of putting enough pressure on South Africa."

He said he disputed the U.S. position concerning Namibia and the question of Angolan "linkage" raised by the United States.

"They have persistently tried to show that such linkage is necessary," Mr. Shagari said. "We don't see its relevance with Namibia."

Western and African diplomats familiar with the Namibia situation said that even if the Angolans were favorably disposed to the idea of a Cuban withdrawal — provided they received some sort of security guarantees that a multinational force would presumably provide — Angolan political patron, the Soviet Union, would probably oppose such a withdrawal.

The Angolans are thought to be receptive to a withdrawal of Cuban troops because of the theoretical financial demands of the Cuban presence.

An immediate question raised by Mr. Shagari's proposal was whether any multinational peacekeeping force would be involved in combat in Angola, as the Cuban troops are. But diplomats in Lagos said his proposal may provide a way out of the current impasse.

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Manila \$10.
U.S. \$10.
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Funeral for Alleged Aquino Killer Becomes a Protest of Marcos Regime

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — The funeral procession of the man whom the government has accused of killing Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, turned into an anti-government demonstration Friday, when thousands of Mr. Aquino's followers cheered the cortège as it passed through Manila's business district.

Later,

Reagan Vows to Support Seoul In Resisting Terror, Aggression

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Ronald Reagan pledged Saturday that the United States would stand firmly with South Korea in resisting acts of terror and aggression and condemned the "despicable North Korean attack" in Rangoon, which killed seven leading South Korean officials last month.

"Of every aggression here our words because Americans and Koreans speak with one voice: People who are free will not be slaves, and freedom will not be lost in the Republic of Korea," Mr. Reagan said in remarks prepared for delivery Saturday to the South Korean National Assembly.

Before the Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon, in which 17 South Koreans and four other persons were killed, Mr. Reagan had intended on his visit here to emphasize the need for "ultimate reconciliation" with North Korea. Although Mr. Reagan praised the South Koreans for having attempted to "begin a dialogue," a senior U.S. official said in Tokyo on Friday that the administration now regards any attempts at reconciliation as "very distant."

Burmese investigators concluded that North Korea was responsible for the bombing and broke off diplomatic relations.

Although Mr. Reagan also discussed economic questions and made a passing reference to human rights issues in his speech, his emphasis was on the threats posed to South Korea by its neighbor to the north and by the Soviet Union, which on Sept. 1 shot down a South Korean airliner.

"North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation," Mr. Reagan

said in his speech to the National Assembly. "Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft. The North has dug tunnels under the DMZ [Demilitarized Zone] in their preparations for war. They are prepared and poised for conflict. They attack you in Rangoon; yet in spite of such constant threats from the North, you have progressed."

In a statement prepared for his arrival at Kimpo Airport in Seoul, Mr. Reagan said, "Since those days three decades ago when young Koreans and Americans fought together in the cause of human freedom, the world has undergone swift and sometimes violent change." He said that "the peace, economic progress and freedom from foreign domination that have characterized modern Korea are testimony" to Koreans' "vigilance and their sacrifice."

The president was to take up the same theme in his speech to the National Assembly, saying: "Let me make one thing very plain. You are not alone, people of Korea. America is your friend and we are with you."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials praised the "progress" made by the government of President Chun Doo Hwan toward improving human rights and said they accept at face value Mr. Chun's promise to hold free elections in 1988.

[North Korea's official media denounced Mr. Reagan on Friday for planning to make a "war junket" to South Korea. The Associated Press in Tokyo quoted the Korean Central News Agency as saying, "Earlier, in Tokyo, Mr. Shultz

said: 'North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation.' Mr. Rea-

gan said in his speech to the National Assembly, 'Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft. The North has dug tunnels under the DMZ [Demilitarized Zone] in their preparations for war. They are prepared and poised for conflict. They attack you in Rangoon; yet in spite of such constant threats from the North, you have progressed.'

At three university campuses in Seoul, students held anti-government protests, but these were quickly dispersed by police officers using tear gas and whirling clubs. No arrests were reported, but it was understood that the authorities had warned student leaders of harsh measures if demonstrations continued during Mr. Reagan's trip.

Early Friday, at least several dozen dissidents were either placed under house arrest, with police officers posted outside their homes, or were kept under surveillance on the streets. Roman Catholic and Protestant church officials said a few hundred people were affected, but those numbers could not be confirmed.

Among the targets of the sudden crackdown were clergymen and former journalists and university professors opposed to Mr. Chun's government. They included 45 dissidents who had issued a statement earlier in the week saying that South Koreans would not welcome Mr. Reagan's trip if it did not contribute "concretely" to development of democracy in this country.

The measure was approved despite the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He said Thursday that he believed it inappropriate to use U.S. credits to help build a plane in Israel that would be less effective than the F-20. Northrop's latest fighter, the F-20, has not received federal funding.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Israel's principal lobbying organization in Washington, gave highest priority to the Lavie funding. It was opposed by Arab-American organizations.

Within the administration, the State Department, seeking to improve overall relations with Israel, has pushed for approval of military credits for the Lavie, which Israel hopes to have in operation in the 1990s.

Early Friday, the Senate approved by voice vote a funding bill that included provisions for Israel to use the money for the Lavie. The vote followed the House's approval Thursday by a 224-189 vote of a money bill that also contained the \$50 million for the plane.

In general, U.S. military credits are used by a foreign country to help finance its purchases of U.S. military equipment, and not for its own industry. But Israel and its U.S. supporters have mounted a major effort to gain an exception for the Lavie, which Israel hopes to have in operation in the 1990s.

The poll indicates that Mr. Mondale is the first choice of 48 percent of registered Democrats, against 20 percent for Mr. Glenn, a 28-point margin. As recently as late September, a poll indicated that Mr. Mondale was the first choice of 41 percent against 28 for Mr. Glenn, a 13-point margin.

Placing third in the field of eight Democrats is the latest entry, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a black activist, who is backed by 10 percent of the registered Democrats surveyed. George S. McGovern is fourth, at 6 percent. No other candidate draws support from more than 2 percent.

The poll indicated an especially pronounced increase in support for Mr. Mondale the South and West, and among men.

In the South, the poll suggested that Mr. Mondale leads Mr. Glenn by 56 to 18 percent, while in September he was ahead by 40 to 32 percent. In the West, Mr. Mondale was ahead of Mr. Glenn by 40 to 16 percent, compared with a 30 to 26 percent lead in September.

Among men, Mr. Mondale is ahead in the new poll by 51 to 18 over Mr. Glenn, compared with 40 to 36 in September. The lead of the former vice president over the Ohio senator among women has increased only slightly, up from 42 to 42 percent.

These findings were based on interviews with a relatively small number of people—411 registered Democrats from among 1,505 people interviewed. A sample of this size is subject to a theoretical margin of error of about 5 percent.

There is virtually no change in the overall result when registered independent voters, who say they lean toward the Democratic Party—people who are the most likely independents to vote in a Democratic primary—are included. The result then is 47 percent for Mr. Mondale, 21 percent for Mr. Glenn.

However, among all independents, including unregistered and registered voters, those who lean Republican or Democratic and those who are not close to either party, Mr. Mondale has only a slight edge of 32 percent to 28.

Poll interviewing began Thursday evening, Nov. 3, four days after Mr. Jackson declared his intention to run and the same day that he made his formal announcement.

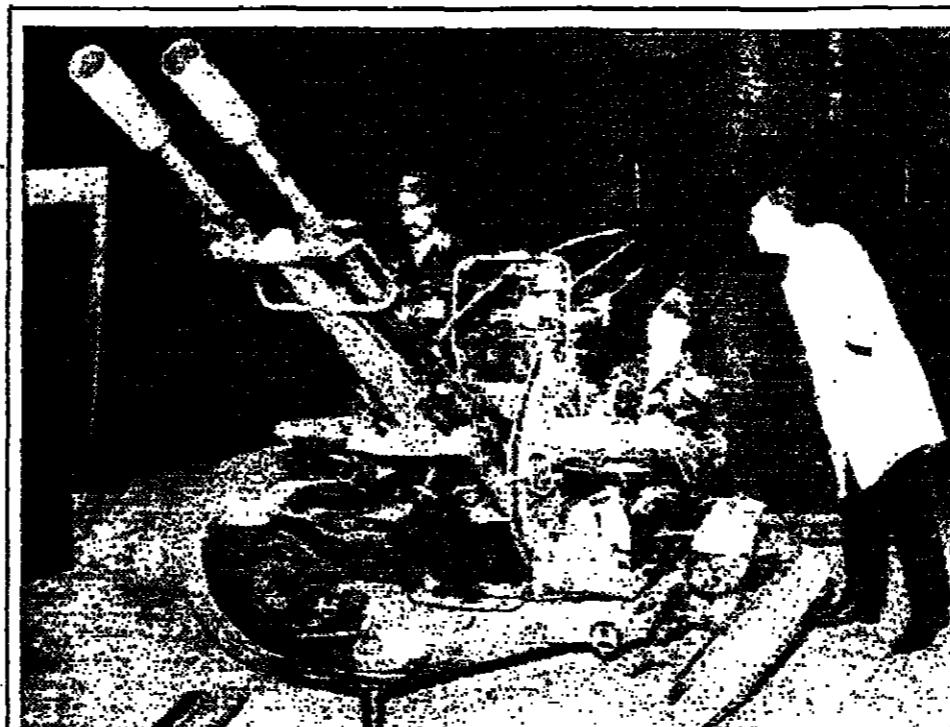
Political analysts agree that Mr. Jackson's candidacy could damage Mr. Mondale's chances more than anyone else's. According to the poll, the majority of registered black Democrats, 57 percent, are backing Mr. Mondale, 31 percent say they are for Mr. Jackson and 3 percent say they are for Mr. Glenn.

Should Mr. Jackson increase his support among blacks, much of his gain would necessarily be at Mr. Mondale's expense.

Jackson, a spokesman for the Secret Service, said Thursday that Mr. Jackson's 24-hour detail would be going "full tilt" within a few days. Some of Mr. Jackson's aides have expressed fear that whites opposed to black's candidacy and others who resent his support of a Palestinian homeland might harm him.

The operation, launched early Friday in San Remo, Campania d'Italia, Saint Vincent and Venice, led to the arrest of 17 persons.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12-13, 1983



SPOILS OF WAR — Vice President George Bush inspecting a Soviet-made ZU 23mm anti-aircraft gun at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. An estimated 451 tons of weapons, ammunition and vehicles captured in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada were put on public display at the base, along with photographs of arms caches, replicas of treatise between Grenada and Cuba and U.S. Defense Department films of the Oct. 25 invasion.

House and Senate Vote \$550 Million To Help Finance Israeli-Built Fighter

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate and the House of Representatives have approved legislation that would allow Israel to use \$550 million in U.S. military credits to finance the construction of a new Israeli-built fighter plane.

The measure was approved despite the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He said Thursday that he believed it inappropriate to use U.S. credits to help build a plane in Israel that would be less effective than the F-20. Northrop's latest fighter, the F-20, has not received federal funding.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Israel's principal lobbying organization in Washington, gave highest priority to the Lavie funding. It was opposed by Arab-American organizations.

Within the administration, the State Department, seeking to improve overall relations with Israel, has pushed for approval of military credits for the Lavie, while the Defense Department has opposed the plan.

Early Friday, the Senate approved by voice vote a funding bill that included provisions for Israel to use the money for the Lavie. The vote followed the House's approval Thursday by a 224-189 vote of a money bill that also contained the \$50 million for the plane.

Under both bills, Israel was allocated \$2.61 billion for the 1984 fiscal year. Of that, \$1.7 billion would take the form of military credits and \$910 million of economic grants. Of the military credits, \$850 million does not have to be repaid.

The inclusion of funds for the Lavie came on an amendment offered in the House by Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, and Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York. Mr. Long and Mr. Kemp are respectively the ranking majority and minority members of the

House Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

One provision was consistent with Mr. Reagan's decision in allowing \$300 million for research and development of the Lavie in the United States this fiscal year.

But the amendment also included \$250 million for this fiscal year to be spent in Israel for the plane, something that was not approved by the White House.

The General Accounting Office, the congressional agency that oversees government spending, has estimated development costs for the Lavie at more than \$1.5 billion.

It was the additional \$250 million to be spent in Israel that drew the most criticism in the House in debate last Tuesday. Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, said, "This seems to me, as I understand it, to be an unprecedented step."

Representative Nick J. Rahall, 2d, Democrat of West Virginia, said the use of U.S. funds to make military articles in Israel for the use of Israelis "would set a dangerous precedent, in light of the high unemployment in the United States."

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Mr. Weinberger, at a news conference, said he did not oppose Israel's producing a new plane on its own.

But he said U.S. military credits should be used to improve Israel's military capability and that the Lavie would not "have the effectiveness of fighter planes which Israel already has." He was referring to Israel's U.S.-built F-15s and F-16s.

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But he said U.S. military credits should be used to improve Israel's military capability and that the Lavie would not "have the effectiveness of fighter planes which Israel already has." He was referring to Israel's U.S.-built F-15s and F-16s.

The inclusion of funds for the Lavie came on an amendment offered in the House by Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, and Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York. Mr. Long and Mr. Kemp are respectively the ranking majority and minority members of the

House Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

One provision was consistent with Mr. Reagan's decision in allowing \$300 million for research and development of the Lavie in the United States this fiscal year.

But the amendment also included \$250 million for this fiscal year to be spent in Israel for the plane, something that was not approved by the White House.

The General Accounting Office, the congressional agency that oversees government spending, has estimated development costs for the Lavie at more than \$1.5 billion.

It was the additional \$250 million to be spent in Israel that drew the most criticism in the House in debate last Tuesday. Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, said, "This seems to me, as I understand it, to be an unprecedented step."

Representative Nick J. Rahall, 2d, Democrat of West Virginia, said the use of U.S. funds to make military articles in Israel for the use of Israelis "would set a dangerous precedent, in light of the high unemployment in the United States."

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Further Squabbles Over Reagan Institute

Edwin Meese 3d, counsel to the president, has warned Stanford University that it could lose a proposed \$65-million Ronald Reagan presidential complex unless it permits the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace to run the public policy arm of the project.

Governance of the Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs, the third component of a proposed library and museum complex, has sparked months of debate on campus, and students on both sides of the issue have circulated petitions.

Mr. Reagan and his advisers want it run by the Hoover Institution, a conservative think tank with close ties to the administration. However, William Kimball, president of Stanford's board of trustees, wrote Mr. Meese in mid-October that a center run by the Hoover Institution "has little chance of approval by the trustees, even if it meant we cannot have the library or museum at Stanford."

Mr. Meese's letter said that attitude was "tantamount to making the president 'an offer he cannot accept.'

Lawyer's Handbook

Preppies, masters of business administration and Jewish-American princesses have all had their day in the sun; now it's the lawyers' turn to have their own satirical handbook. Written by a young Washington attorney, Daniel R. White, "Official Lawyer's Handbook," just published by Simon & Schuster, is expected to do well in the lawyer-laden capital.

The book guides attorneys through issues such as the proper drabness of dress (suits may run the gamut from blue to black), legal ethics ("a contradiction in terms") and the determined obliteration of clear, direct English through legal writing.

Mr. White, 30, an associate at the large Washington firm of Hogan & Hartson, says he comes from a long line of lawyers—all of them pleased that he has moved to another city. He says the creative process was nourished by frequent conferences at a local bar with "about 12 of the finest legal minds in the United States," including three editors of prestigious law

reviews and two Supreme Court clerks. None of them would let me use their names," he said, "since lawyers understand the importance of never admitting to anything."

A Concert Memorial To the Kennedy Years

In a memorial marking the 20th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts will present a free



Isaac Stern

public concert Nov. 22 featuring artists who performed at the White House when he was president.

The performers will include Grace Bumbry, mezzo-soprano; Isaac Stern, violinist; Leonard Rose, cellist, and Eugene Istomin, pianist. The program will include music from Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," commissioned for the opening of the center on Sept. 8, 1971, and a reading from the poems of Robert Frost, who read at Kennedy's 1961 inauguration.

Roger Stevens, the chairman of the Kennedy Center, said that although many administrations had recognized the need for a national cultural center, it was Kennedy's interest and support that gave a new impetus to the idea of a performing arts center in Washington.

One-Liners

The average American must work 35.6 days a year to pay personal income taxes; he or she earns medical care in 23.4

days, but takes 47.6 working days to pay the food bills, according to figures from the National Insurance Consumers Organization. Researchers are working on a transmitting-receiving device that would help medics find wounded soldiers on the battlefield or under rubble and assess how badly they are injured, an Association of Military Surgeons meeting was told recently. . . . Hollywood executives are attributing the poor box-office stars of "The Right Stuff," the much-publicized movie on the first U.S. astronauts, to an erroneous public historical that it is too political or historical to be entertaining.

Notes on People

Julia Child, who introduced a generation of Americans to French cuisine with her 1961 cookbook "Mastering the Art of French Cooking," and "The French Chef" series on public television, is back at her television stove-top with a new 13-part series called "Dinner at Julia's." Recently she gave her idea of perfect dinner. It would start with bimini and fresh caviar with vodka, and move on to fresh oysters. The main course would be duck, followed by fine cheeses and a lovely chocolate dessert."

Worried that her tiny village of Abiquiu, New Mexico, could become a traffic-clogged tourist trap, Georgia O'Keeffe has reconsidered her earlier request that her adobe home there be named a national historic site. The 95-year-old artist has asked Senator Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, to rescind the legislation creating the Georgia O'Keeffe National Historic Site after her death. "I think that what I have been able to give that is important has been my painting," she said. Mr. Domenici's office promised his help.

Americana

American businesses donated a record \$506 million to the arts in 1982, the Business Committee for the Arts Inc. reports. The gifts topped the previous year's donations by 32 percent, an increase "nothing less than phenomenal" given the year's economic troubles, said the committee's chairman, Ralph F. Davidson, who is also chairman of the board of Time Inc. This year, he said, 58 percent of American businesses say they expect to give more.

Pentagon Aide Describes Cost Of Anti-Missile System as Huge

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's research director says that a viable defense against nuclear missiles, as proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his so-called "Star Wars" speech last March, is at least two decades away and will involve "staggering" costs.

In comments before a congressional committee Thursday, Richard DeLauer, undersecretary of defense for research, pointed to eight technical problems that must be solved before a complete defense against missiles could be fielded. Each one, he said, would require an effort as great or greater than went into the Manhattan Project, which developed the first atomic weapon, or the Apollo project, which put a man on the moon.

Even before receiving the report of the scientists' panel, headed by James C. Fletcher, former director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the government intended to spend \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1985 and as much as \$18 billion from 1985 through 1989 developing technologies that could be applied to missile defense, Mr. DeLauer said.

The Fletcher panel recommended increasing those totals by 25 to 50 percent, he said, which could

mean spending as much as \$27 billion in the next five years. Mr. Reagan is expected to set a spending target soon.

Many scientists and arms control experts outside government have criticized the missile defense proposal as unworkable and destabilizing. They have said that enough missiles to cause great destruction would be certain to leak through any system, even if the United States spent hundreds of billions of dollars on defensive systems, and that U.S. research only spur the Soviet Union to look for countermeasures.

"It is easier to destroy life than to protect it," Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, said in testimony submitted to the House Armed Services Committee Thursday. "If one group of scientists set out to destroy individuals, cities or countries, and an equally competent group of scientists set out to protect such entities, those seeking destruction would have much the easier task."

Mr. DeLauer said that to knock down a majority of the thousands of missiles the Soviet Union could

launch would demand a variety of weapons aimed at every stage of their flight, from takeoff to re-entry of the nuclear warheads. The technologies to be studied included X-ray lasers powered by nuclear blasts in space, ground-based laser beams that might be directed by giant mirrors in space and non-nuclear missiles that could home in on approaching weapons.

Although the system could not be deployed before the year 2000, Mr. DeLauer said the Pentagon would conduct "technical demonstrations" designed to prove the feasibility of some of the components of a space defense system.



Jeremy J. Stone



Richard D. DeLauer

got this thing all straightened out," Mr. DeLauer said. "Every single one of those [defence] technologies is equivalent to or greater than any Manhattan Project."

They also all reflect "things we can't do yet," he said. "We know where we're going, but we can't do it yet."

Although the system could not be deployed before the year 2000, Mr. DeLauer said the Pentagon would conduct "technical demonstrations" designed to prove the feasibility of some of the components of a space defense system.

Compromise Reached On Rights Panel in U.S.

By Don Irwin
Los Angeles Times Service

and president pro-tem of the Senate on the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders.

Senate confirmation would not be required once the appointments were made, with removal of members only for cause.

The removal provision is especially important because the future of the commission has been in doubt since Oct. 24, when President Ronald Reagan dismissed three commissioners. The three had been serving without fixed terms.

White House objections to the proposal that commissioners be removable only for cause were understood to have slowed final clearance of the plan.

Mr. Reagan dismissed three members of the six-member commission Oct. 25, saying the action was needed to break a deadlock over three replacement commissioners he had appointed in May. He accused Senate opponents of trying to thwart his power to appoint and of repeatedly backing out of efforts to compromise on the commission's makeup.

The May appointments had led to allegations that Mr. Reagan was trying to erode the panel's independence because the three dismissed commissioners, appointed by Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, had been critical of the administration's civil rights policies.

After the dismissals, two of the commissioners unsuccessfully sought a temporary restraining order in federal court to block their removals.

Reagan Telephones Bush's Mother On Son's Senate Vote for Nerve Gas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan telephoned the vice president's mother, Dorothy Bush, in Greenwich, Connecticut, Tuesday to reassure her after George Bush voted for the second time in four months to break a tie in the Senate in favor of the production of lethal nerve gas.

According to Mrs. Bush, the vice president had told Mr. Reagan in July, when he first broke a Senate tie on the nerve-gas question, that if he had to do it again, the president should call his mother and explain why her son is in favor of creating a gas that could kill millions. The tie-breaker son is the only votes Mr. Bush has cast as president of the Senate.

After his vote to break a 46-46 tie on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan called Mrs. Bush from Air Force One on his way to the Far East. She said the president told her that Mr. Bush was doing a terrific job and she should be proud of how he is serving the country as the "best vice president ever."

"He didn't talk about nerve gas but I knew what the idea was," she said. "George knows that I disapprove of it, he knows how I feel. But he said that we have to it to deter other countries from using it. But George knows I would die if this country would ever use it."

Mrs. Bush, the widow of former Republican Senator Prescott S. Bush of Connecticut, said it was "terrible nice of the president to remember," even though the gesture did not change her mind.

U.S. Ecumenical Council Bars Action On Admitting Church of Homosexuals

New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut —

The National Council of Churches has refused to consider admitting into membership a denomination formed primarily for homosexuals.

The governing board of the council, the largest U.S. ecumenical organization, voted Wednesday to postpone action indefinitely on a membership application from the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches, a denomination formed in 1968 as a church that welcomes homosexuals.

If the church had been declared eligible for membership in the council, a vote on actually admitting it would have been taken in the spring.

members and openly endorses homosexuality.

The board had been scheduled to decide on whether the denomination is eligible for membership in the council. Instead, the board voted 116-94, to postpone action, effectively killing the proposal without settling the question of eligibility.

If the church had been declared eligible for membership in the council, a vote on actually admitting it would have been taken in the spring.

The videotapes were made during a Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry that led to Mr. DeLauer's arrest in October 1982 on charges of conspiring to import 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of cocaine into the United States. Edited portions of the tapes were broadcast last month by CBS and KNX1, after Mr. Flynn turned them over to the organizations.

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Warning Is Sought on Birth Control Pill

U.S. Citizens' Health Group Cites Recent Studies on Breast, Cervical Cancer

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has been asked to warn women and physicians immediately in order to advise doctors. Four days later, the committee urged women who continue using pills to use brands containing "the lowest possible dose" of both estrogen and progestogen.

The association is "strong," the Public Citizen Health Research Group told the Food and Drug Administration. An agency spokesman said, however, that the breast cancer study "cannot be validated or confirmed at this time and is apparently contrary" to an earlier report done by the Centers for Disease Control, which found no national increase in the disease among pill users.

He said FDA officials have been reviewing the research and meeting with the principal author of the breast cancer study and other scientific experts.

He said FDA officials have been reviewing the research and meeting with the principal author of the breast cancer study and other scientific experts.

The health research group pointed out that Britain's Committee on Safety of Medicines, the British

School of Medicine with 638 members who had used pills. Half were victims of breast cancer, which was diagnosed before they were 37 years old, and had no previous malignancy.

The researchers found it "highly significant" that women who begin use before age 25, the longer the use of pills containing five or more units of progestogen, the greater the relative risk. Women who had used these pills for four to six years were 4.1 times as likely to develop breast cancer as were women who had taken no pills at all. With 25 to 48 months of use the risk was 2.4 times greater. These rates were substantially higher than with women using pills lower in progestogen.

The new study on cervical cancer, done by Dr. Martin P. Vessey and others at Oxford University in England, compared the incidence of cervical cancer in 4,838 pill-users who had born children with 3,154 women who had not had a child and who used intrauterine devices. In a decade of follow-up, the study showed, the combined rates of invasive and localized cervical cancer were twice as high in the pill users as in the IUD wearers.

An estimated 9 million U.S. women currently take birth-control pills, and several million more have taken them since they went on sale in 1960. In 1982, Mr. Wolfe said, manufacturers grossed about \$220 million from high-progestogen brands; 47 percent of all pill sales.

The new study on breast cancer was done in Los Angeles by Dr. M.C. Pike and four colleagues at the University of Southern Califor-

nough the system could be deployed before the year 2000, DeLaauer said. The "Pentagon era" is equivalent to or greater than those [needed defense] levels," he said. "We know what we're going to do, but we can't."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Battle of Tripoli

The battle of Tripoli, in Lebanon, is a repeat of the battle of Beirut last year. In both cases, Yasser Arafat of the PLO, cornered in a populated city, chose to use civilians as a shield and fight on rather than surrender; in both cases his assailants—in Beirut Israeli and in Tripoli Palestinian rivals, Libyans and Syrians—also chose to push the battle, notwithstanding the danger to civilians. Hundreds have died in Tripoli—cynicism lives.

It seems only a matter of time until Yasser Arafat and the Palestinians still fighting under him will be removed from the PLO's last outpost of its own in any country contiguous to Israel. The Syrians are, after all, not only the patrons but also the direct military partners of the Palestinian faction attacking his men. They have superior power to bring to bear.

It is said that Mr. Arafat, who never once agreed to negotiate with Israel, was too inclined to go down that road as the Syrians saw it. But the Syrians are no strangers to deals with Israel. They object to Mr. Arafat not so much on the ideological ground that he is a "moderate" for the petty political reason

that he flirted with their Arab rival, Jordan. The Syrians are playing the intra-Arab power game, using the Palestinians as pawns.

Even as the single redoubt left to him by the Israelis is being seized from him by the Syrians, some U.S. officials are wondering whether Mr. Arafat may not yet become Israel's interlocutor in tandem with Jordan in a deal on the West Bank, where he is still held in regard. The administration hopes that the Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982, can be revived. It is encouraged to see King Hussein now openly urging Mr. Arafat finally to accept the split of the Palestinian movement that a bid to Israel would produce. The king is also urging the Arab states to reject their rule of lockstep, which gives Syria a veto, and to allow a majority to pursue a moderate solution.

It is a moment, then, of death in Tripoli of some tentative reshuffling of the political cards elsewhere in the Arab world. It is a moment for close and realistic U.S. attention to whatever new openings for negotiation may emerge.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Uncertain Guideposts

Off-year elections give only a patchy sense of what Americans want government to do: The few contests that are held almost always hinge on local factors and the candidates' personal qualities. So 1983 provides only a few clues about where the United States is headed—with no clear single message.

Probably the most meaningful result, coming in a referendum rather than a personal contest, was in Ohio. There, voters rejected ballot measures that would have cut their taxes now and made it more difficult to raise taxes in the future. This was in effect a vote for government services—and for tax measures that hurt in order to pay for them. The tax-and-spending-cutting spree inaugurated by California's Proposition 13 in 1978 seems over.

If that was a rejection of ideas similar to those of Reagan Republicanism, it should also be noted that a Republican won the contest for U.S. senator in the usually Democratic state of Washington, running against an outspoken liberal Democrat, Representative Mike Lowry. One of the things Mr. Lowry was outspoken about was this: "If I beat Dan Evans, a decent man with a very good reputation as a government, it will be because of the issues of economic and foreign policy, where he has gone down the line with Reagan, and no one

will miss the significance of that." One expects that in the wake of Mr. Lowry's defeat, Democrats will start trying to revise that "significance." But Mr. Lowry did make the Reagan identification a test, and he failed.

Elsewhere, the most striking result was in Mississippi, where Democrat Bill Allain was elected governor despite charges, made by Republican fund-raisers and aired extensively for almost two weeks, that he frequently patronized black transvestite prostitutes. One would have thought that such charges, if believed, would be political poison in the Magnolia State. But most voters evidently either disbelieved or ignored them, or turned against the Republicans for making them public. Mr. Allain beat his Republican opponent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

On Reagan's Korean Visit

President Reagan's visit to South Korea will determine the future of Korean-American relations. His trip will decide whether or not anti-American sentiment will continue its rapid rise.

The U.S. government has played an indispensable role in propping up the Chun Doo Hwan regime. The Korean people feel utmost disappointment and frustration with U.S. insensitivity to their democratic aspirations. In national surveys, 80 percent of Koreans have confirmed their preference for democratic development even at the expense of economic growth. The South Korean people realize that the restoration of democracy is a prerequisite for genuine national security and a fair economic development.

President Reagan should assure the South Korean people that the United States will dutifully carry out its responsibility to ensure the political neutrality of the Korean military.

—Kim Da Jung, South Korean opposition leader, writing in *The Boston Globe*.

No Retreat by the Whites

South Africa's ruling white minority has voted by a 2-1 margin to loosen its hateful system of racial apartheid. The nation's black majority will still be excluded utterly from the political process under the new constitution. But persons of mixed race—the so-called "coloreds"—and Asians will be given a very limited voice.

This is not altruism or a retreat from a social system based almost entirely on racial criteria. Rather, it is pragmatism on the part of white South Africans determined to maintain their political and economic power. Although outnumbered white liberals campaigned for black representation in Parliament, the debate over the new constitution was essentially over methods of maintaining white supremacy.

—The Baltimore Sun.

Chinese-European Alliance

It is of particular significance that the cooperation between China and west Europe has been reaffirmed at a time when they are faced with the common task of how to cope with a tense and turbulent world situation.

China has all along hoped to see Europe united and become stronger, and China also hopes that the European countries pursue a policy of independence. In a world where the main source of turmoil and instability is the superpower contention for world hegemony, it is wrong to go along with either without deliberation and reservation.

Europe and China can combine their respective strong points to make up for their weaknesses. China has abundant resources and a vast market while Western Europe has advanced technology and funds. Development of economic and technical cooperation is both necessary and beneficial to both sides.

—The China Daily (Peking).

The Grenada Credibility Gap

OK, we won one in Grenada—a little one, but a victory anyway. It feels good, even if it was illegal under international law. And it just may discourage Marxist expansionism elsewhere in the hemisphere.

With President Reagan, we salute "the courage and professionalism" of the U.S. troops and the sacrifice of the 18 of them who were killed. They did well, especially in holding down the number of civilian casualties by the surgical execution of the operation.

All told, 187 Democrats and 32 Republicans voted for this unwarranted legislation, a thoroughly bad piece of work that would violate trade agreements, lead to trade retaliation against the United States, jack up prices in this country, underpin inefficient U.S. industries, probably revive inflation and cost thousands of American jobs in the long run.

Most members of the House who voted for the bill did so pusillanimously, because the unions—particularly the United Automobile Workers—want it as a hedge against Japanese auto, at which it is all but exclusively aimed; and, cynically, since they know that either the Senate or the president will prevent it from becoming law. No doubt Mr. Reagan has had to waste much of his time in Japan reassuring Prime Minister Nakasone on that point.

The danger is that the leading Democratic presidential candidates support the domestic-content bill too. If one of them is elected next year and the Senate returns to Democratic control, the AFL-CIO would undoubtedly call in its due bills. And a historic U.S. political switch would be complete, the Democrats having yielded their traditional free-trade position to the party that once gave us the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

—Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Cuban Liberals Fear Riot Plot
HAVANA—Under the heading "A Sinister Plan," "El Triunfo," General Gomez's official paper, publishes the following: "A respectable person assures us that the Conservatives have hatched a horrible plan, to be executed to-night during the Conservative parade. They plan to provoke with insults Havana's people, who are Liberal. They expect to foment a riot, which would make imperative a suspension of the elections. We ask all Liberals to be patient when our enemies insult them. We warn Mayor Folz of what may happen and notify him of the persistent rumor. General Armando Sanchez Aragon, the chief of police, is the one who has concocted the plan. All our hope lies in the supervisor to prevent bloodshed to-night in the streets."

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Reagan Scares Europe

By Flora Lewis

ROME—Europeans are getting scared. The initial appeal reaction to the United States invasion of Grenada has receded as the facts surface. But there is nothing in Europe of Americans' apparent euphoria that the Western side has at last won a round.

On the contrary, a sense that Washington lacks appropriate restraint and risks irresponsible impulses is spreading. It is no longer only the militant left and instinctive anti-Americans who question Washington's judgment. Steadfast conservatives and determined moderates express a lack of confidence that Europe's fate remains safe in U.S. hands as tensions rise.

Oddly, the Korean airliner incident when Washington fired nothing but phrases has left the most sour residue of recent events. At first Europeans reacted as Mr. Reagan did, denouncing the callous Soviet disregard for life and civility. But the vehemence of his rhetoric boomeranged. He is seen as the dangerous bumbler now.

The self-assurance, the aura of decisiveness that surrounded the United States knows what it is doing there. The idea of building up Israel to persuade it to act as the West's point man against Syria doesn't go down well.

Britain, France and Italy have been drawn into the Lebanon crisis, but leaders are starting to doubt openly that the United States knows what it is doing there. The idea of building up Israel to persuade it to act as the West's point man against Syria doesn't go down well.

West Germany, Britain and Italy are facing the critical moment in the

long-brewing Euromissile issue.

France, if internally unmoved because it is not obliged to act, is equally concerned about what President Mitterrand has called "the most perilous year ahead."

The mystery of the absence of Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, which some experts are already reading as another full-fledged succession fight, adds to the unsettling uncertainty. Who is running the world? people ask. Where is there someone to steady it?

West Germany's Chancellor Kohl, who surprised his own electorate at first by a show of calm competence, is shrinking in stature. Contrary to some Washington predictions, he is pursuing former

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Chancellor Schmidt's foreign policy, seeking quiet on the Eastern front, while Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party is surging to pacifism. The sum is that conservative-ruled West Germany is growing more neutral.

This worries other Europeans. West Germany is their front line. They had come to rely on its being sturdily anchored in the West for both their defense and economic plans.

No doubt missile deployment will begin next month as scheduled. But resisting Soviet threats will not end the era of West European leadership. Strains are more likely to mount than subside.

The New York Times.

But at Home They Think He's Great

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—A combination of events in the past two weeks has positioned President Reagan to achieve the kind of political breakthrough that often presages a landslide reelection victory.

The clouds of war hanging over the Middle East and the staggering deficit that threatens the economic recovery are enough to make anyone cautious about such a prediction. But for the first time the elements are in place that could produce a victory for Mr. Reagan like that Richard Nixon gained in 1972 and Margaret Thatcher achieved in Great Britain last spring.

The surface evidence lies in findings like the Nov. 3-7 Washington Post-ABC News poll, which showed Mr. Reagan surging to a 63-percent approval rating—the highest since his pre-recession standing in September 1981. The same poll showed him moving out front of the leading Democratic presidential hopefuls, Walter F. Mondale and John Glenn, but by small enough margins—3 to 6 points—to underscore the shakiness of the polling evidence.

The deeper currents can be judged only by intuition—and the conclusion is therefore speculative. But the United States is approaching the period where masses of Americans for the first time begin thinking seriously about their presidential choice. And history suggests that a president who hits that moment on an upswing—as Reagan is

one should not underestimate the extent to which his role—the symbolic role of President and Commander in Chief—during this critical fortnight.

The economic issue that his Democratic opponents have counted as their best weapon began to look like a boomerang. One night, the television news showed scenes of smiling factory workers being recalled to their jobs, while a graph charted the rapid decline in unemployment.

Morning television showed an even more dramatic graph—pointing out that "Reagan and the Republicans have cut inflation by more than three-quarters" since they took over from Jimmy Carter and the Democrats. A gray-haired woman, standing in her kitchen,

talked about how much easier grocery shopping had become.

As it happened, this was not news but a part of the Republican National Committee's current half-million-dollar ad campaign. But it looked like news and it served as a reminder of how much lavish party funds and the absence of a nomination contest can allow the GOP to do in manipulating public opinion and the election agenda during this critical period when the voters are beginning to make up their minds.

This is exactly what Thatcher and her Tory Party did in setting the stage for her re-election sweep—a campaign the Republicans studied closely and now are out to duplicate. As in Britain, they calculate (and I think correctly) that while unemployment may be the issue that leads the polls for the massive majority of voters—those working and those retired—the fear of revived inflation is much more acute than the pain of the layoffs that others may have suffered.

If that were not enough, in the last two weeks, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, the leader of Reagan's opposition, chose to do an imitation of Michael Foot, the hapless Laborite who tried to stand up to Thatcher. Mr. O'Neill was left spinning on Grenada as badly as Foot was on the Falklands.

Analogy is dangerous. But the implications of the present pattern are clearly good news for the Republicans. Analogies are dangerous. But the implications of the present pattern are clearly good news for the Republicans.

The Washington Post.

House Plays With Protectionist Poison

By Tom Wicker

That is admittedly a serious problem: the Democratic estimate that such a trade deficit would cost Americans 600,000 jobs in an economy in which unemployment is still above 8 percent. But the reason is not really Japanese imports. Japanese restrictions on imports of U.S. goods—although some of those restrictions give President Reagan legitimate grounds for complaining in Tokyo—do not even begin to approach the vaunted Japanese "industrial policy," which assists successful Japanese exporters. And the domestic content bill does not come close to addressing that problem.

That is the U.S. macroeconomic situation, in which the Federal Reserve's actions to control inflation and the unprecedented deficits caused by the Reagan administration's tax cuts and defense spending have combined to cause continuing high interest rates. (Present and future deficits are only marginally the work of the 1981-83 recession.)

The danger is that the leading Democratic presidential candidates support the domestic-content bill too. If one of them is elected next year and the Senate returns to Democratic control, the AFL-CIO would undoubtedly call in its due bills. And a historic U.S. political switch would be complete, the Democrats having yielded their traditional free-trade position to the party that once gave us the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Nov. 16: Borodin Quartet (Beethoven, Shostakovich). Nov. 17: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Thomas Kral conductor, Stefan Vardarjan (Kral), Ross Mahrberger mezzo-soprano (Kral, Mozart, Respighi, Haydn). *Kurhalle Oberlaa* (tel: 68.16.11). POP — Nov. 16: Elvis Costello. *Musicverein* (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — Nov. 12 and 13: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert). *Theater an der Wien* (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats." *Vienna's English Theatre* (tel: 42.12.60). English speaking theater — Through November: "Candide" (G.B. Shaw). *Wolkospalast* (Wolfringstrasse 78), Nov. 13, 21, 29: "Der Besuch des Knechtsteden" (Molto). *Rudolf Bibi* conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Nov. 18 and 20: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). RECITAL — Nov. 15: Pierre Alain Volondat piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Falkoner Teatret (tel: 86.85.01). CONCERT — Nov. 16: Sealand Sym-

phony Orchestra, Francesco Christofoli conductor (Respighi, Montsalvatge, Ravel).

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Nov. 16: Borodin Quartet (Beethoven, Shostakovich). Nov. 17: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Thomas Kral conductor, Stefan Vardarjan (Kral, Mozart, Respighi, Haydn). *Kurhalle Oberlaa* (tel: 68.16.11). POP — Nov. 16: Elvis Costello. *Musicverein* (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — Nov. 12 and 13: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert). *Theater an der Wien* (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats." *Vienna's English Theatre* (tel: 42.12.60). English speaking theater — Through November: "Candide" (G.B. Shaw). *Wolkospalast* (Wolfringstrasse 78), Nov. 13, 21, 29: "Der Besuch des Knechtsteden" (Molto). *Rudolf Bibi* conductor.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 01.24.7.95). *Barbican Theatre* — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26: "The Taming" (Shakespeare). *The Pit* — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26, 28: "Moliere" (Gulgakov). Nov. 16 and 19: "Tartuffe" (Moliere). *British Museum* (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections." *Hayward Gallery* (tel: 629.94.95).

WEEKEND

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12-13, 1983

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953." *International Jazz Montmartre* (tel: 12.78.36).

JAZZ — Nov. 16: Paul Motian. *Nikolski Church* (tel: 13.16.26).

CONCERT — Nov. 16: Brandis Quartet (Beethoven, Bartók).

ODD Fellow Palace (tel: 14.12.22).

CONCERTS — Nov. 18: Conservatoire Orchestra and Choir, Dan-Olof Stenhammar conductor, Conservatoire Big Band, Thad Jones conductor (Brahms).

Nov. 19: Pavloki Balalaika Orchestra.

Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).

CONCERTS — Nov. 19: Radio Light Orchestra, Radio Choir, John Franklin conductor.

Nov. 17: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Franz Lehár (Lehár).

Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).

EXHIBITION — "Danish 18th-Century Graphics."

HUMBLEBAK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 3.26.47.54).

BALLET — Nov. 18-20: Hong Kong Dance Company.

Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 5.22.41.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 20: "Souvenirs of Two Cities: Hong Kong and Macau." To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).

RECITAL — Nov. 15: Ichak Perlman violin, Bruno Camino piano (Bach, Schumann, Saint-Saëns).

MILAN, Pinacoteca Ambrosiana (tel: 0.60.14.6).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 11: "Mario Donizetti: Drawings and Paintings."

PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel: 0.521.20.003).

CONCERT — Nov. 18: Orchestra Sinfonica dell'Emilia-Romagna "Arturo Toscanini," Renato Tebaldini conductor, Franco Gulli violin (Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt).

RECITAL — Nov. 18, 22, 26, 30: "Ottello" (Verdi) Colin Davis conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 0.467.45.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Minama."

"Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."

Matsukata Museum of Art (tel: 0.52.52.84).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: Japanese Paintings."

Okura Shokukan Museum (tel: 5.03.07.81).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."

Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum (tel: 2.26.21.11).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Modern Art in the West from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum."

RECITAL — To Jan. 9: "Man Ray Objects of My Affection."

Hôtel Meridien, Le Patio (tel: 7.58.12.30).

JAZZ — Nov. 14-26: Preston Love.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 7.23.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 4: "Another Continent: Australia - The Dream and the Reality."

Musée Carnavalet (tel: 2.72.21.15).

EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-Jan. 8: "Jean Moulin: Photography."

Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 2.54.10).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner."

Orangerie de Paris (tel: 7.42.27.50).

EXHIBITION — Nov. 16, 18, 19: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.

Salle Gaveau (tel: 5.63.20.30).

CONCERT — Nov. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Yan-Pascal Tortelier conductor, Mari Fujiwara cello (Mozart, Haydn, Constant, Brahms).

Salle Pleyel (tel: 5.63.07.96).

CONCERT — Nov. 16-18: Orchestre de Paris, Walter Weller conductor (Mahler).

Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel: 7.23.36.27).

CONCERT — Nov. 14: Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.

Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 2.33.44.44).

RECITAL — Nov. 14: Bruno Rigozio piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann, Ravel).

Théâtre de Paris (tel: 2.80.09.30).

BALLET — Nov. 15-20: Trisha Brown.

RECITAL — Nov. 16: "The Dream and the Reality."

Musée Carnavalet (tel: 2.72.21.15).

EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-Jan. 8: "Jean Moulin: Photography."

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TRAVEL

Afoot in Europe: Hiker's Guide to Switzerland and Germany

Although the temperate climate of western Europe makes it possible to walk anywhere at almost any time of year, spring and fall may be best for the walks described below. Spring arrives later in the northern climes and is delayed at high altitudes.

The suggested itineraries cover historic and scenic regions of West Germany and Switzerland; hikes in Britain and France were suggested last week. The degree of skill and amount of time involved vary from a day or two to a week. Some of the walks are gentle rambles, others are demanding treks over sometimes tricky terrain.

The guide to West Germany was written by Arthur Howcroft who, with Richard Sale, is the author of "A Walker's Guide to Europe," (Wickwood, London). The guide to Switzerland was written by Jonathan Hurdle, the author of "The Alpine Pass Route," (Dark Peak Ltd., Sheffield, England).

SWITZERLAND

Sefinenfurke's Steep Challenge

A testing nine-hour walk to the highest village of the Bernese Oberland and then over a pass.

From Lauterbrunnen (795 meters), there is a signposted footpath leading up the hill in the middle of the main street. Climb steeply up a concrete path for a short way and then into the woods, which continue most of the way to Mürren (1,645 meters). The path climbs more gradually as you near the village and makes for a delightful woodland walk. When you get to the village it becomes clear why it has a reputation for its scenery. It offers a breathtaking view of the extraordinary triptych of the Eiger, the Monch and the Jungfrau.

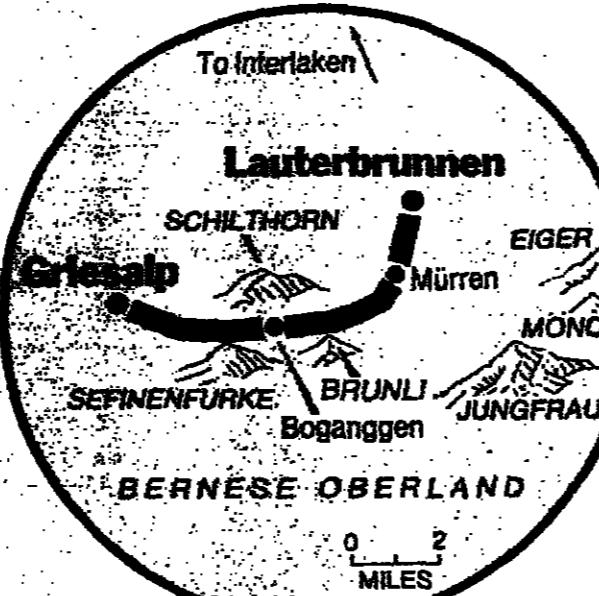
If the walk to Mürren has been enough for one day, you can catch one of the regular trains back down to Lauterbrunnen, where you can get connections to Interlaken.

From the center of Mürren, pass the Schilthorn cable car station and take a farm track up the hill toward Schönbürg and Grimsel. Turn left off the main track, past a farm and down the hill to cross the Schilfbach. Head roughly south for a short distance to find a well-trodden track that winds steeply up the side of a small summit called Brüni. The track levels out near the top and gives you a pleasant walk along the contours to Bogengen, a small farmstead at the end of a rock-strewn valley. You should be able to get refreshments there.

The track to the Sefinenfurke (2,612 meters) leads from the western end of the valley and winds steadily up to the pass. The final climb looks like a sheer wall as you approach, and it is not far from that. You will have to scramble up the soft scree to get the narrow ridge of rock that you should be able to get refreshments there.

Take care on the way down, as you have to cross steep scree for about a kilometer before the ground gets less steep. The path down to Grimsel (1,407 meters) follows a stream for a way. Shortly before you leave it, you will come to the farm of Oberndürrenberg, where you should again be able to buy refreshments. Cross the stream by the farm and continue down the mountain through pastures and, later, woods.

Accommodations: In Lauterbrunnen, three of the less-expensive hotels are the Sternen (tel: 036-55.12.37), the Baron (036-35.16.34) and the Kanfman (036-55.17.23). Grimsalp, a small village, offers the Kirchhof (033-76.12.31).



Maps by The New York Times.

An Oasis and a High Pass

A strenuous seven-hour walk over a high pass to Engelberg on the edge of the Bernese Oberland.

The way out of the Altdorf Valley (458 meters) is via Aitranghausen on the west bank of the Reuss River. The climb to Waldnacht starts when you cross the river; yellow signs point up the hill through town. At the top find a cobbled path, flanked by stone walls, leading up through meadows. Cobbles lead to a steep woodland track.

At the top lies the upper valley of Waldnacht. Oasis-like, it nestles below the Surenepass (2,291 meters) and contains only two farms and a small reservoir. It is ideal for camping; you may be able to get milk and cheese at the farms.

If you are not stopping at Waldnacht, turn right before you begin the descent into it and follow the yellow sign to Brüni. The track to the Surenepass roughly follows the ridge along the northern side of Waldnacht Valley. You may find snow on the final approach to the pass but the best way will be obvious.

The path down from the pass goes by a farmhouse where they sell drinks — you can sit and admire the extraordinary rock formations of the Stoerberggrat. Cross the Stoerberggrat by the farm and continue downstream to retrace it at Stalden. Shortly after this the path divides; take the left fork leading back down toward the river, which you follow all the way down into Engelberg (1,004 meters).

Accommodations: In Altdorf, try the Schwarzer Löwen (tel: 044-21.07), the Bärenhof (044-12.37) and Bahnhof (044-10.32). In Engelberg, a mountain resort, some of the less-expensive hotels include the Belmont (031-94.24.23), the Mutter (031-92.15.55) and the Cathrin Garmi (031-94.28.39).

Meiringen to the Wetterhorn

An easy seven-and-a-half-hour walk, mostly along small mountain roads.

From the center of Meiringen (595 meters), a little to the east of Interlaken, cross the Aare River going south and walk a short way along the road toward Innerkirchen. Follow the yellow signs toward the Grosse Scheidegg up the hill, across a field and through some woods until you hit a small road running along the mountainside. Follow this a short way, then leave it to go through some woods to join the small mountain road that leads up to the Grosse Scheidegg (1,962 meters).

This road gives you a gentle winding walk up to the pass. On the way, you go through the villages of Rosenau and Schwarzwald. From the Grosse Scheidegg you have a splendid view of some of the most famous Alpine scenery in Switzerland. The Wetterhorn, which you have been approaching all day, now towers above you; the broad bushy valley of Grindelwald stretches below, flanked by the notorious north face of the Eiger.

Leave the road at the pass and take the well-trodden track that leads down the mountain toward Grindelwald. You should have the town in your sights all the way from the pass.

Accommodations: Expect to spend about 40 to 50 Swiss francs (about \$20 to \$25) a person a night (breakfast included) for lodgings in the places listed below in spring and fall; you may spend more for a room with a private bath or less with a bath down the hall; prices are usually higher in the summer and winter high seasons.

Meiringen, the town where meringue is said to have been perfected by the chef Gasparini in the early 18th century, has several hotels, among them the Hirschen (tel: 036-71.18.12); two places to stoke yourself up with meringue and whipped cream snacks are the Bergrestaurant Mäggi with meringue and whipped cream (036-71.29.16) and the Restaurant Aareschlucht (036-71.32.14).

In Grindelwald, try the Blumisalp (tel: 036-33.13.68), the Panorama (036-33.20.10) and the Wetterhorn (036-33.12.18). There is also a youth hostel in the town; most of these charge 6 to 12 Swiss francs a person a night depending on whether you bring your own sleeping bag and how many people share a room.



The Harz to the Okertal

Easy walking of about five hours' duration, much of it through the "romantic" Okertal.

It's first real groundswell of hills rising southward out of the north German plain to the legend-locked Brocken (1,141 meters) — now sadly unattainable just over the border in East Germany — offers easy walking through fields and forests along strangely eroded cliff edges and deep river valleys.

Much of this varied landscape can be savored from Goslar, the "thousand-old city," formerly the summer seat of hunting emperors and now a feast of medieval Fachwerkhäuser (timber-framed houses), worth at least an hour's exploration in even a fleeting visit.

From the station, easily reached from Hannover or Brunswick, the route takes you through the marketplace to the Kaiserpfalz, the old imperial hunting lodge (actually a huge palace). From here, signs direct you to the Geimketal into the Okertal and eventually to the Waldhaus. Climb up to the Adlerklippe, one of the eroded cliff edges, before returning to the valley and reaching the Romkerhalle waterfall. The way now leads round and above the Stausee (reservoir) to reach Brückenschenke and then over the Dietrichsberg and down to Altenau.

A good part of this walk is through the Okertal, described in the guides as "wildly romantic." Signs of man's activities have rather tempered the enthusiasm of this description for me but if you agree you have begun to understand what Romanticism means for this most romantic of European nations.

Accommodations: Lodgings and good eating — with particularly good beer — abound in Goslar and Altenau, with sustenance at the Waldhaus and Romkerhalle en route.

Guidebooks: Kompass Guides exist for all the E-paths and for the areas mentioned; they are published by Deutscher Wanderverlag (Dr. Mair & Schmiedel Company, Haussmannstrasse 66, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, tel:

WEST GERMANY

Rhön Nature Park and Wasserkuppe

Total walking time from Fulda is 12 to 13 hours, which may be shortened by taking the train to Milseburg.

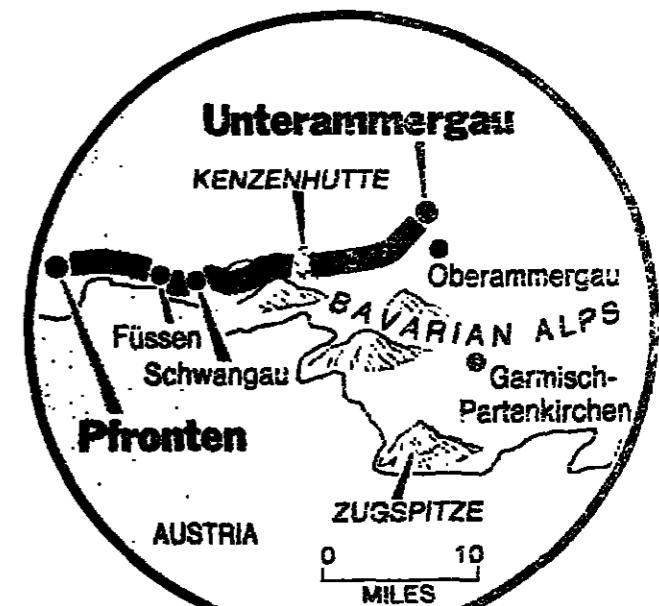
About 120 kilometers (80 miles) northeast of Frankfurt lies Fulda, at one of the most powerful prince-archbishops. The Rhön, at first sight the usual Mittelgebirge (middle mountain country) so typical of central Germany, contains many surprises. Open fields and raw moorland lifting to higher sandstone hills with beechwoods on their flanks give way suddenly to even-higher upthrusts of sharply angled basalt and domes that denote a more active volcanic period, not so long ago in geological time. The resulting Kuppen (humpbacks) and Kegel (cones) make this a landscape not found elsewhere in West Germany.

From Fulda, this rather unusual world can be sampled by following the E-3 path (which runs from Brittany to the Czech border) for two short days of walking to Gersfeld.

Leave Fulda in an easterly direction, heading across the Frankfurt-Kassel autobahn towards Kreuztal and eventually Wiesbaden. The path now goes over the Unteralpberg to Frickenhausen and continues east to the Maukuppe (706 meters, 2,315 feet) and the Fuldaer Haus. This hut, owned by the local Rhönklub, is open to all and makes a splendid overnight stop. After the Maukuppe, the path turns north to the Milseburg, a porphyry core that has a "prehistoric trail" around it, full of information boards for those who read German.

The route now turns southeast to the Wasserkuppe (950 meters), the highest summit in the Rhön and the national hang-gliding center. A straightforward descent through meadows and forest leads finally to Gersfeld.

Accommodations: Lodgings and food are not usually a problem in Fulda and Gersfeld, and the Fuldaer Haus provides shelter and food en route.



Towering Alps, Fairytale Castles

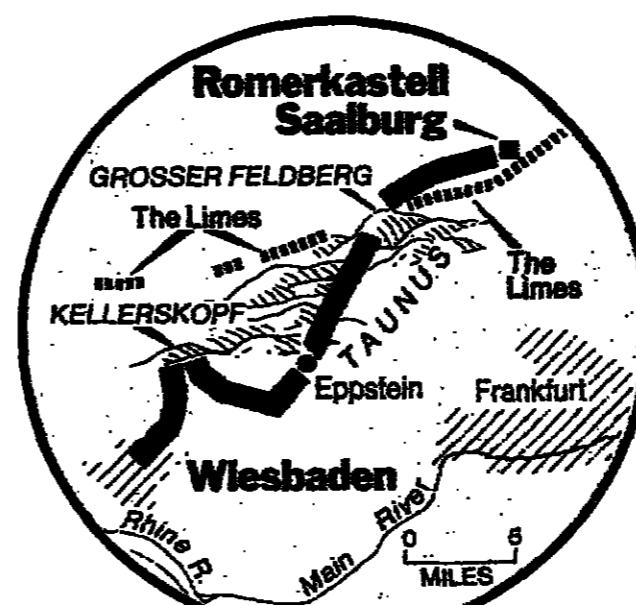
This hike, which also uses several modes of transportation, can take a week or more through terrain that may not be suitable for beginners.

If you have forgotten that the Alps stretch northward into Germany, any Bavarian, proudly Bavarian first and reluctantly German second, will quickly remind you. West Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze (2,963 meters) is here, and so are the romantic fairytale castles Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwangau, the villages of Mittenwald and Oberammergau and, above all, Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The Alpenvorland (Alpine foreland) of Bavaria offers mountain walking of high quality, difficult because of height changes and its large scale but well within the capacity of walkers with some training and experience. Beginners should think again before venturing too far into the higher parts.

Part of the E-4 path (from the Pyrenees to the Czech border) runs this high frontier between Austria and West Germany. It can be followed for several days if you wish, a good start being at Pfronten, easily reached from Garmisch. From here, in four hours you can reach Füssen, where a bus will take you to the village of Schwangau and a cable car to the Tegelberg. The route now leads through higher mountains, past the Ahornspitze to the Kenzenhütte (good for overnighting). Another seven hours will take you over three 1,700-meter peaks — the Feigenkopf, Brunnenkopf and Hennenkopf — before you descend to Unterammergau.

From here, if you have a week or 10 days to spare, the E-4 path will lead you through the beautiful lake country south of Munich to Bad Reichenhall, Salzburg and Austria.

Accommodations: Lodgings along this route are strategically placed and are most often mountain huts or wayside inns — a rewarding and enriching experience, but try to reach them before nightfall.



Wandering in the Taunus

This hike takes about 16 hours of walking and, combined with bus and train, should be planned for two or three days.

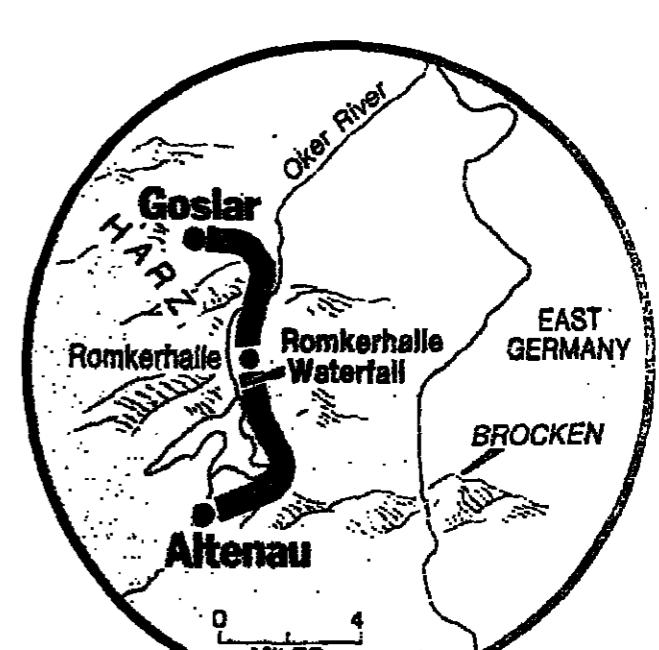
A little to the northeast of Frankfurt lie the Taunus. These hills, as raw as those of the Rhön. Indeed, on their southern side, fruit, almonds and Spanish chestnut flourish, and the presence of mineral water have given rise to many Bäder and Kurorte (baths and spas), the best known being Wiesbaden. On the hills, splendid oak and beech woods mingle with the inevitable evergreens and open fields to give a variety not found in better-known areas like the Odenwald and the Schwarzwald.

In Roman times, the German equivalent of Hadrian's Wall, the Limes, crossed the region. This 550-kilometer (340-mile) defense work, which ran from the Rhine to the Danube to keep the barbarians out of Gaul, can be followed for much of its way through the Taunus on a two- or three-day walk. A special feature is the Romerkastell Saalburg, a Roman fort completely reconstructed its foundations at the turn of this century. It would make a fitting finish to the excursion.

From Wiesbaden take the bus to the Kellerskopf. The way (part of the E-3 path) then leads southeast between Naurod and Rambach to Wildschönau before turning northeast to Eppstein and Glashütten. This route takes 10 hours with 1,800 meters' change in elevation, so it may be better to stop overnight at the Haas Staffen near Eppstein, owned and run by the local Taunusclub.

From Glashütten, the route continues over the Grosser Feldberg (851 meters), the highest mountain in the Taunus, to Saalburg, where, after five to six hours of hiking from Glashütten, the Roman fort may provide you with a latter-day haven. You can catch a train from the nearby station at Lohmarhöhe, but if you are not too tired you may care to follow the Limesweg farther along this fascinating way.

Accommodations: Food and lodging are obtainable in Glashütten and in Königstein, a small, charming town a few kilometers southeast of Glashütten.



0711-43.78.13), which also publishes useful maps at 1:50,000 scale. For addresses of local walking clubs, contact the Verband Deutscher Gebirgs- und Wandervereine (Reichstrasse 4, D-6600 Saarbrücken).

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Bidders Jassy Image Helps Volvo's Sales Thrive in the U.S.

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

ROCKVILLE, New Jersey.—A

This was an original, a

tiny lot full of Volvos, a

Sunday in affluent McLean,

Virginia. Nor is it a team match at

Connecticut country club, home

away meeting at Radcliffe College, or

an edition of the Harvard

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